Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

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Mecklenburg Jeffersonian,

EDITED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

J. W. HAMPTON & S. C. CRAWFORD.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly at *Two Dollars* a year, payable invariable in advance.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collection). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars* or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office he will be charged to the writer in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Political.

EXTRAORDINARY DEVELOPMENT!
ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS Chance has thrown into our possession a printed confidential letter or circular, issued from this city by the Whig Central Committee since the elections have taken place in Pennsylvania and Georgia—hundreds of which we are informed, have been put into circulation *secretly!* This circular is marked "confidential," and contains the most unwarrantable charges against the Democratic party, of PREMEDITATED FRAUDS AND DISUNION, and was intended as we have reason to believe, to create a false alarm on the eve of the election to frighten the timid from their duty, and to arouse in the whig ranks, a spirit of bullyism at the polls.

The copy we hold was sent to the Editor of the Standard. The person who sent it, states that he is A REFORMED WHIG, but does not give his name, as his note at the foot of the letter will show. It is post marked "Raleigh, 15th October," and addressed to a person who, as we suppose, being unwilling that his name should be known, has erased it from the superscription, and endorsed the circular to the Editor of the Standard, prompted no doubt to do so, by the grave character of the charges SECRETLY made against the democratic party, to which party having abandoned whiggery, he has attached himself. The letter may be seen by any gentleman, on application at the office of the Standard. Here it is:

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

DEAR SIR: We feel it an imperative duty to address you in regard to the approaching Election.

It has long been known, that the Democratic party has degenerated into a mere faction, and very recent events have demonstrated that, despairing of succeeding by any just and honest efforts, they are resolved to use whatever means may seem to promise success to a cause having, *in itself*, nothing to attract the regard of good and patriotic men. It is evident, that a powerful and united movement is now making, and will be made, to carry this State for Texas and Disunion. And what acts will not be resorted to, in order to make it effectual? They who have already added to wilfull falsehoods and infamous abuse, deliberate forgeries of letters and certificates, will scarcely be withheld by scruples of conscience, from doing anything, however unprincipled and profligate, if it shall promise to be serviceable.

We should all remember the inexpressibly important matters which depend on the Election of November. We should also remember, that no means are provided by the Constitution for purging the polls of fraudulent votes. If by any means, an apparent majority is returned for POLK and DALLAS, nothing but revolution can help us—even if such apparent majority should be procured by open gross and demonstrable fraud. *Now*, then, is the time and the ONLY time, in which we can act for our country with effect.

We, then, impressed with the importance of the occasion, and charged with a general oversight of the Whig cause in this *State*, beg most earnestly to urge upon your immediate measures to counteract the efforts of our opponents and secure the vote of the State for Clay and Frelinghuysen. To do this we recommend that some persons of true Whig principles, and of influence in their neighborhood, be at once selected, and pledged to the following duties:

First, To attend the Polls in their Precinct, and see that every Whig is brought forward to vote.

Secondly, To see the people of the precinct before the day of Election, urging upon them the duty of attending and voting, and gain their promise to do so.

Thirdly, To challenge all bad or doubtful votes, and, if possible, prevent frauds.

Fourthly, To warn the people against those falsehoods which we may expect to hear on the eve of the Election. These falsehoods will doubtless be gross in kind, and many in number, but they can deceive none who consider that truth would be made known early and falsehood only dreads examination.

By immediate and active adoption of these means alone can we INSURE the State for the whig cause. True, we have a majority of six thousand in the State; but, if two or three thousand whig voters stay away, and Edgecomb votes a thousand beyond her real strength, and other strong Democratic Counties resort to similar means, what avails our REAL majority? The *apparent* majority will thus, by OUR neglect and THEIR fraud, be on their side, and when once this happens the result, however false and fraudulent, cannot be corrected.

We beg your prompt attention to their suggestions from your brother Whigs of the Central Committee, and are,

Very respectfully,
RICHARD HINES, *Chairman.*
GEORGE E. BADGER,
CHARLES MANLY,
JOHN H. BRYAN,
HENRY W. MILLER,
WESTON R. GALES.

And subscribed to the above, is the following note by the person who sent it to the Editor of the Standard:

"*From such a cause as this, good Lord deliver me! Arouse Americans, and put down the man! These I find all over my country.*"

A REFORMED WHIG.

What surprise must such a letter create in the bosom of every good man, containing as it does, charges so vile and foul, of FACTION, FRAUDS, FORGERIES, TREACHERY and TREASON, against their fellow citizens—*secretly* circulated—on the *eve* of a momentous election—filling, or designed to fill, the public mind with *false alarm*—inflaming the passions of neighbor, and tending to a *fraternal strife of blood* on the day of Election. Had this organ of the Whig party of North Carolina, as they style themselves, been satisfied to issue secret circulars to organize their party for the election, we should not have complained; but these secret charges against the Democratic party, of *frauds, forgeries and disunion*, is a STAB IN THE DARK, and from a quarter we had supposed to elevated in society to have lent themselves to such work. Hence the necessity, in justice to ourselves, and to our cause, to meet and put them down. We are charged with the design "to *carry this State for Texas and disunion*;" and that too, in the face of two Addresses, lately published by the Democratic Central Committee, which must have been known to this Whig organ, not only disavowing all unpatriotic designs against the Union, but solemnly declaring that WE WENT FOR THE UNION, TEXAS OR NO TEXAS; and in the latter of these Addresses, urging on our fellow citizens the necessity for annexation as one of the strongest guaranties for the PRESERVATION OF THE UNION, and for counteracting the efforts of British and Northern abolitionists. The manner in which these charges have been preferred, demands the decided reprobation of all just men—the charges themselves, we pronounce FOUL and FALSE, and with our whole souls we hurl them back upon our accusers with the indignation they merit.

Desperate indeed, must be the cause which requires such means to sustain it; and desperate must this whig organ have believed it to be, when we advert to the point of time this circular was issued from this City—*the 15th October*;—just about the time that sufficient returns of the elections in Pennsylvania and Georgia had been received here, to satisfy them that Mr. Clay was defeated, if some extraordinary expedient was not resorted to. It shows that the leaders of whiggery are alarmed—that desperation has seized upon them, and points to the fatal doom of their idol, Henry Clay, on the 4th of November next.

With what grace does this charge of frauds upon the election, come from the organ of a party who gave paternity the execrable practice of "pipelaying" in 1840! and that too, after the fruits of their triumph in that election, secured by such frauds, seemed as by an avenging power, turned to ashes on their lips! With what grace, charge they upon the Democratic party, a design of fraud upon the election, when their own party lately, in the Senate of the United States, by a strict party vote, *refused to fix the Presidential election on the same day througout the Union!* With what grace can they charge upon us a design against the Union, when all the recognized organs of the Democratic party have indignantly disavowed it; when none but a few Hotspurs in South Carolina, not the one thousandth part of the Democratic party, have given the least countenance to such an idea; and when their own party are making, at this moment, thro' such men as Giddings, Adams, Webster, Ewing, Choate, Semard, Cassius M. Clay and others, the most desperate appeals to the obolitionists (the worst enemies of the South,) to unite with them in the support of Henry Clay? What reckless inconsistency do they exhibit, when, in the same breath they charge "disunion" upon us, they unblushingly advise, that "*if by any means, an apparent majority is returned for Polk and Dallas,* ☞ *NOTHING BUT REVOLUTION CAN HELP US*" ☜ Here we have the spirit of violence over, bloodshed, revolutions, dancing in the brains of this VERY PATRIOTIC, "LAW-AND ORDER" LOVING organ of whiggery, casting its horid glare upon a happy and contented community! And by whom and for what, are the peaceable citizens of N. Carolina threatened with revolution? Why, "if by any means" the good people of the State should happen to prefer Gov. Polk, her native son, educated in her schools, and true alike to the South and to the country, to Henry Clay, for their President, then we have the menaced intention of those who profess to be "CHARGED WITH A GENERAL OVERSIGHT OF THE WHIG CAUSE IN THIS STATE," to excite a revolution in the government! If this be not their meaning, what is it? Connect it with what one of their great leaders in the North, J. Q. Adams, lately said, in an address to the young men of Boston, that "THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS TO THIS UNION IS THE BLAST OF THE TRUMPET FOR A FOREIGN, CIVIL, SERVILE AND INDIAN WAR."

We have been forced into this defence by a proper sense of what was due to the honor and dignity of the Democratic party, whose organ we are. We had hoped that the ensuing election would have been permitted by our adversaries to take its accustomed quiet and peaceful course; we had hoped that they would have consented to address the people of N. Carolina upon the great questions at issue between the parties, and particularly upon the Tariff and the annexation of Texas—questions of such deep concern to the South; and at all events that they would have exerted their influence to restrain the public mind from any excesses of violence—not to exasperate and prepare it for revolution. But we say, and say it deliberately, too, that if revolution and violence must come, Democrats will be found battling for their country, its laws, and republican Constitution, and resisting ever and all treasonable efforts to overthrow them, by all the powers with which nature has endowed them.

This *secret* circular ought to caution the friends of good order and free government to be on their guard against false alarms, unfair means and violence, on the day of election. Efforts may be made to drive Democrats from the polls. In the language of this circular 'truth should be made known early, and falsehood only needs examination." Beware then. fellow citizens of *secret means* to surprise your better judgments and to inflame your passions.—There is much wisdom in the adage that "the greatest theif is apt to cry the loudest," and they who are even ready to charge others, ought most to be suspected.

LOUIS D. HENRY, Chm'n.
JOSIAH O. WATSON,
WELDON N. EDWARDS,
THOS. N. CAMERON,
PERRIN BUSBEE,
CHARLES FISHER,
GABRIEL HOLMES,
JOSEPH ALLISON,
WILLIAM R. POOLE,
LOUIS D. WILSON,
B. B. SMITH,
JAMES B. SHEPARD,
GEO. WHITFIELD,
THOMAS BRAGG, JR.,
WILLIAM WHITE,
ALPHEUS JONES,
W. W. WHITAKER,
BURTON CRAIG,
JOHN HILL,
GASTON H. WILDER,
WM. W. HOLDEN,
Democratic State Central Committee of N. C.

RICH AND POOR.

It may fare hardly, perhaps, with some of the former by and bye, but on this earth, or at least this portion of it—so long as it remains under whig dominion—it is on the whole a very comfortable thing to be rich. Witness, for example, the truly paternal solicitude for their interests, in contradistinction from those of the great mass of the laboring poor, exhibited in the arrangement of the provisions of the present tariff. We trust that while so well "taken care of," by the polite attensions of a government that "knows how to treat a gentleman *as* a gentleman," they will not forget their reciprocal duty of themselves "taking care of the poor." The following comparative view of the different rules of taxation applied by Whig legislation to the "upper" and "lower classes," may not be new to our readers, as it has been for some time going the rounds of the democratic press; but we are satisfied that none of our readers will find fault with its reproduction:

INDUSTRY REWARDED.

	per cent.
The rich man's spice	40 to 75
The manufacturer's wool	5
The Alderman's spices	40 to 77
Gems and Pearls for the ladies	8
Gentlemen's neckcloths	30 to 78
Gold safety chains for the exquisite	20
Sweetmeats, &c. for tea table	25
Gold trinkets for the ball room	20
Porcelain and China ware for show	30
Game for luxury, and silks and ribands to promote bankruptcy	23 to 30
Coach lace for the man in his gilded coach	35
Feathers and artificial flowers	35
Fans for lolling effeminacy	25
Needles for embroidery, &c.	20
Thread, and gold, and silver laces for tinselled vanity	15
Diamonds and the cameo for the loungers about town	7
Cosmetics and perfumery for toilet	25
Paints and essences for decayed beauty and faded virtue	15 to 25
Costly wines for the civic feast	50 to 93
Sardines preserved for the few	20
Condiments to stimulate the pallid appetites of retired affluence.	30
Billet-deaux and fancy paper for biped butterflies	30
Silk robes and embroidery	20 to 30
For the manufacturer's use, 170 enumerated articles	15 to 30

IDLENESS REPROVED.

The poor man's salt	100 to 170
The farmer's cloth	40
The ploughman's spice	114 to 150
Bootees and shoes	40
Workingman's shirt	90 to 150
Iron drag chains for the woodman	175
Sugar and molasses to sweeten the food of necessity	65 to 170
Sadirons for the laudry	80 to 150
Common glassware for use	152 to 389
Beef and pork, for necessity, and flannels to promote health	40 to 120
Bockings and bazies	54 to 160
Bags and cotton bagging for the planter and producer	30 to 90
Pins for absolute necessity	60 to 70
Brass kettles for the kitchen.	
Cordage and tarred ropes for the weather beaten mariner	66 to 130
Iron and steel for the industrious and useful artizan	75 to 270
Hard soap for the poor man	51
Paints and oils for mechanics	59 to 100
Barley for rural small beer	320
Herrings, dried for the million.	77
Condiments to give zest and relish to the frugal meal	25 to 190
Medium and foolscap paper	97
Sailors' fustian jackets, &c.	97 to 160
For farmers' and mechanics' use 270 enumerated articles	30 to 389

MATTERS WORTH RECOLLECTING.

Here are some of the promises made by the Whigs in 1840.

They would appoint no member of Congress to office.

They would make no removals for opinion's sake.

They would reduce the expenditures.

They would pay off the national debt.

They would separate the 'purse and the sword' from the hand of the Executive.

They would make a sound and uniform national currency.

They would regulate the 'exchangea.'

They would raise the price of produce.

They would increase the wages of labor.

They would 'relieve the people.'

How have these promises been kept? This is a fair question. Let us see the answer:

1. On the very day Gen. Harrison took the chair; ay, before he had time to warm the seat, four whig members of Congress were appointed to Cabinet offices, and since that time the number of members of Congress confirmed in office by the whig Senate is greater than at any previous period since the time of Washington.

2. Mr. Granger, the Postmaster General, removed 1,700 postmasters during his brief power, 'for opinion's sake,' and subsequently boasted that, if he had continued in office, he should have guillotined 5,000 more.

3. The whig Congress, when it adjourned on the 3d of March, 1843, left a national debt of nearly FIFTY-NINE MILLIONS. When Mr. Van Buren retired it was about 5,000,000. Heaven only knows what it would LOW have been had not President Tyler interposed the veto power.

The expenditures during Mr. Van Buren's last year were $22,351,147. During the first year of the 'retrenchment' whigs they were $26,394,242, and during the next two years averaged near $25,000,000.

4. The 'purse and sword' were separated by a law passed under Van Buren's administration, imposing a fine and penalty on all who use the public money for private purposes.

The whigs as soon as they came into power, united the 'purse and sword' again, by repealing this law without providing a substitute.

5. Having done nothing to improve the currency, of course they have not kept that promise. The currency was good when they commenced their attack upon it, and it is good now, but no thanks to them. It regulated itself, as the democrats always said it would. And as to the 'exchanges.' there was no more regulation under a National Bank than there has been since.

6. Under the whig administration. the prices of produce and the wages of labor have been reduced, notwithstanding the whigs promised the people 'two dollars a day and roast beef,' and 'better times.'

From the American (Pa.) Sentinel.

DIED.

At Thomaston, Maine, on Tuesday morning last, Mrs. DEBORAH, P., widow of the late Hon. *Jonathan Cilley.*

We commenced the above mournful intelligence to the especial attention of the people of Kentucky. Wm. J. Graves, by whose bullet, wilfully and deliberately shot. Mrs. Cilley was made a widow, heads the electoral ticket of Kentucky, pledged to vote for Henry Clay, by whose pen, carefully guided, the challenge was written which led to the fatal duel.

The two infant children of the Hon. Mr. Cilley, the eldest of whom is not 12 years of age, cry aloud to the people of Kentucky to sympathize with them for the loss of their murdered father and heart-broken mother. We call upon the people of the United States who value morality, and who have a proper regard and esteem for their families and their lives, to reflect upon the death of an estimable. virtuous. talented, and amiable lady, at an early age in life, brought about by grief which had nearly dried up, and whose flow was again occasioned by the constant parading before her of the name of him who caused her husband's death.

What will Mr. Clay say when he reads or hears of her death? Probably he will repeat the feeling remark he uttered when he heard of her husband's, "*It will be a nine days' bubble*," and when this unfeeling man shall learn that the orphans of Jonathan Cilley are in penury and distress, perhaps in sickness, because deprived of a mother's kind care, he'll consider those things a bubble for nine days more. What will Mr. Frelinghuysen say to it? He can add nothing to what he so well said, speaking of this very duel at the time of its occurence.

"Truly, 'the blood of war has been shed in peace,' and this in high places, and among the law-makers of our country.

"The law of the duelist is an outrage upon every principle of order and humanity. It sets the laws of God and the institutions of a Christain people at defiance; and if the murderous spirit be not met, and firmly and fearlessly rebuked, by the frowns of public sentiment, on ourselves will abide much of the guilt of murder. It can be checked and efficiently repressed, whenever the people, true to their high duties, shall rise, in the majesty of public opinion, and frown upon the atrocious deeds of violence; and the blood of the murdered, the tears of the bereaved, and the commands of a righteous God, call upon them to speak, and bear their stern and indignant testimony against this Heavan-daring sin.

"THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN."

People of Kentuckey!—shall the man who has shed human blood, and who has "set the laws of God and the institutions of a Christian people at defiance," be your representatives and elector? Shall it be said that you can be truly represented by such a man? And will you give your vote to one who urged and encouraged this deed of blood? Truly (in the eloquent language of Mr. Frelinghuysen) do the blood of the murdered Cilley and his wife, and the tears of the bereaved orphans, call upon you to speak and bear stern and indignant testimony against this Heaven-daring sin!

From the Globe.

DEATH OF MRS. CILLEY.

Among the items of news in the latest northern papers, we find this announcement:

"Mrs. Cilley, the widow of Jonathan Cilley, who was killed in the duel with Graves, died at her residence in East Thomaston, Maine, on the 15th inst. Ever since the savage death of her husband, her health has been much impaired, and portions of the time her mind has been wandering and in the most melancholy state."

We think if Mr. Clay has any sensibility left, this last knell must fall heavily upon his heart.—When the bleeding body of Mr. Cilley was borne along the Pennsylvania avenue, and Mr Clay (who had advised the revival of the controversy, settled already between Messrs. Graves and Cilley) perceived that some of his friends were appalled at the general grief and consternation produced by the sight, he said, lightly, "*Oh! it's only a nine day's bubble*" Can he now look upon the broken-hearted widow's fresh grave, and in the eyes of her weeping orphans, and dismiss the subject with as little remorse! Although he has never yet manifested the least contrition for the affair which he conducted to its fatal result, against the advice of the responsible second, it must now touch his heart to see what years of affliction he has visited upon the tender-hearted wife and mother, and what gloom and sorrow and hardship are in reserve for her hapless, helpless offspring.

TREATMENT OF GOV. DORR.

The Bay State Democrat publishes a letter from "a gentleman in Providence, of the highest respectability," concerning the treatment which Thomas W Dorr receives in his imprisonment, from which we take the following extract:

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 2, 1844.

"DEAR SIR: I send you a copy of the State Prison rules, which you are at liberty to use as you think fit, and with such comments as you please. Since they were adopted the Inspectors have issued permits to sundry persons to visit the State prisoner. A friend of mine has been twice, but for some reason or other Mr. Dorr was in his closed cell both times. No one of his friends who has been there for the purpose of seeing him, has succeeded better than he did. The only chance to see him on these visits is (when he is in the workshop) from a distance of some thirty or forty feet, through an iron grated door in the second story, looking down upon him from the rear as he fronts the opposite direction at his bench.

"His father, some weeks since, was once allowed to visit him in his cell and hold conversation, and ever since has been peremptorily refused admittance to him. Why? God only knows. I believe, however, for no other reason than that he does not think so highly of the 'Institution,' or of the comfortable situation of his son, as to certify to it. I know that he has been importuned for a certificate since he went there, and that he declined the service ignominiously; and I know that they have refused to admit him a second time. One of the Hon. Board of Inspectors, a *butcher* by trade, told one of Mr. Dorr's friends that he would never be admitted again. When Mr. Dorr, senior, was there, he found him sick, his knees and one ancle much swollen with rheumatism—a complaint in the head and chest, and begging for a chance to get a little fresh air, and a little exercise in the prison yard, but which had been constantly refused to him. His father has petitioned every way for this indulgence, but it has been totally denied to him. They say he is not sick, 'by the report of the physician,' as malignant an Algerine as lives and lies in Rhode Island. The usual answer from an underkeeper, when any of his friends go with a *permit* to the prison, and not finding him at work, ask where he is, is that 'he is not well, and has not come from his cell to-day.' Ask any inspector for indulgence to him on account of his sickness, the story is at once, 'we go by the report of the physician, and *he* says that he is not sick.'

"Some four weeks ago, Mr. Atwell, Mr. Thurston, and Mr. Burgess, Gov. Dor's counsel, petitioned this *Hon.* Board for the privelege of a short interview and consultation with their client in regard to a further prosecution of his defence by writ of error before the Supreme Court of the United States, setting forth the facts of the case, and urging it as a matter of right on the part of the counsel, and a matter of justice to the prisoner. It was returned to them not acted on, with a note from one of the Board stating that although it was with them a matter of discretion, still it was taking too great a responsibility on themselves to grant it unless the Chief Justice or the Attorney General would say it was necessary. The Attorney General the did not of course refer to; but to Chief Justice Durfee, on the 27th of September, they addressed a communication with all the proceding papers, asking him for such a statement as would operate upon their discretion favorably. The Chief Justice replied that he could do nothing about it by law."

GOV. DORR'S APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNION.

Extract of his speech before the Court before sentence was pronounced:

"Better men have been worse treated than I have been, though not often in a better cause. In the service of that cause I have no right to complain that I am called upon to suffer hardships, whatever may be the estimate of the injustice which inflicts them.

All these proceedings will be reconsidered by that ultimate tribunal of public opinion, whose righteous decision will reverse all the wrongs which may be now committed, and place that estimate upon my actions to which they may be fairly entitled.

The process of this court does not reach the mind within. The court cannot shake the conviction of the mind, nor the fixed purpose which is sustained by integrity of heart.

Claiming no exemptions from the infirmities which beset us all, and which may attend us in the prosecution of the most important enterprises, and, at the same time, conscious of the rectitude of my intentions, and of having acted from good motives in an attempt to promote the equality and establish the just freedom and interest of my fellow citizens, I can regard with equanimity this last inflictions of the court; nor would I, even at this extremity of the law, in view of the opinions which you entertain of the sentiments by which you are animated, exchange the place of a prisoner at the bar for a seat by your side upon the bench.

The sentence which you will pronounce, to the extent of the power and influence which this court can exert, is a condemnation of the doctrines of 76, and a reversal of the great principles which sustain and give vitality to our democratic Republic, and which are regarded by the great body of our fellow-citizens as a portion of tha birthright of a free people.

From this sentence of the court I APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF OUR STATE AND OF OUR COUNTRY. THEY SHALL DECIDE BETWEEN US. I commit myself without distrust, to their final award."

Waking up the wrong passanger.—The New Haven Register states that the steamboat which conveyed the New Haven Whigs to Bridgeport, passed a sloop in the Sound, the hands of which on board cheered lustily. The Coons in the steamer who were "fishing for compliments," cheered back again, rang the bell, and gave evidence of the most lively satisfaction. A banner was run to the sloop's mast-head! the Coons cheered again! and as the last died on the breeze, the watchword of "*Polk, Dallas and Texas*," was seen upon its folds! Just at that moment a company of *very green looking* gentlemen might have been seen on the deck of the steamer.—*New York Plebeian.*

The name of William J. Graves, THE MURDERER OF CILLEY, stands at the head of the Clay Electoral ticket in Kentucky. This is very proper—"like master, like man."

[illegible] days ago, to three children—two boys and a girl.

Political.

Fr[om the] (N. C.) Standard.

HENRY CLAY ALREADY DEFEATED, AND JAMES K. POLK ELECTED!

The game is [up]. We will prove [it] to every calculating and fair mind; we only a[sk] every man to examine our statement carefully, [and] we will prove it true by not only the elections [that] have taken place since May last, but by every [election] since 1824. We vouch for the accuracy [of] every main fact. First, let us test Mr. Clay's p[op]ularity with the people since 1824; next, examin[e] by the elections since May last. Put the two together, and you will perceive that they support and prove each other, and show beyond a doubt that Mr. Clay is already *defeated* and Col. Polk *elected*.

1824—Jackson [1]0, Adams 84, Crawford 41, Clay 37—total [2]61. Mark! Clay got only 37 votes out of 261, [or] only 14 per cent. on the whole vote, being the lowest candidate of all.

1828—Jackson [1]78, Adams 83—261. Mark! Adams was Clay's friend; he had by a fraudulent bargain palmed [him] upon the people as President in 1825; and when Adams was put before the people in 1828, with Clay's influence to back him, he did not get his first vote, and not half of Jackson's vote.

1832—Jackson [2]09, Clay 49, Floyd 11, Wirt 7—286. Mark! Clay got only 49 votes, but 17 per cent. on the whole vote, of 286; completely distanced.

1836—Van Buren 170, Harrison 73, White 26. Mangum 11, Webster 14—294. Mark! Here Clay having been considered broken down, the whigs ran all their candidates but Clay.

1840—Harrison [2]39, Van Buren 60—294.—Mark! Finding Clay could not run, all the odds and ends of parties and factions combined against Van Buren, and by all sorts of frauds and coon skin hard cider humbuggery and false promises and false charges, elected a military cheiftain, Harrison.—Clay was tried in the Harrisburg Convention, and openly pronounced by his party too unpopular to run, and Harrison got the nomination.

Now, let us try his popularity by what has taken place in the election year 1844, since his nomination at Baltimore last May. Remember that the reason the whigs have taken him up now is, they have no other *plausible* candidate to run, and this is therefore a *desperate chance*. We give all the States that have voted since May last:

Maine, in September last. This was a whig State in 1840. The Democrats carried it in the late September election by *ten thousand votes* and more.

New Jersey, elected in October, 1844. This was a whig State in 1840, by about 2500 majority.—Now, since Clay was a candidate, they have only elected the whig Governor by 1300 votes—a loss of 1200; and the whigs here would have been beaten, but Thompson, and his brother-in-law Stockton, were so largely interested in the monopolies of Rail Roads that 1800 Democrats refused to vote for Thompson. So this State is sure for Polk.

Pennsylvania, voted this month. Here we have carried the State by 5000 majority. This was a whig State in 1840. Loss to the whigs nearly 6000.

Delaware, voted this month. Here we have carried the election for Inspectors by 68 votes, and in the city of Wilmington, the capital of the State. This was a whig State in 1840. Their loss is 1100.

Maryland, voted this month. This was a whig State in 1840, by a majority of 5000. Now they have only elected their Governor by the skin of the teeth, 500 majority. A loss of 4500.

North Carolina, voted in August. This was a whig State in 1840 by about 13,000 majority.—Now, the whigs have elected Graham by only 3[1]-53 majority—a loss of nearly 10,000 votes; and remember that Graham voted in the Senate against the Tariff of 1842 and the Bankrupt Law, which are Clay's favorite measures.

Georgia, voted this month. This was a whig State in 1840, by 8[0]00 majority. Now, the democrats have carried it by from 2 to 3000 majority.—A loss of 10,000 votes.

Alabama, voted in August. This always a democratic State, but since Clay's nomination in May last, we carried the election by a largely increased majority, increasing on members in the Legislature.

Louisiana, voted in July last. This was a whig State in 1840, by upwards of 4000 majority. At the election in July we carried the majorities in Congress, the Legislature, and the Convention. A loss to the whigs of 5500.

Kentucky, voted in August. This was a whig State in 1840, by a majority of 25,000. In August the whigs only elected their Governor by about 5000 majority. A loss of 21,000.

Ohio, voted this month. This was a whig State in 1840, by a majority of 24,000. Now, they have elected their Governor by about 1000—a loss of 23,000; and as the abolitionists voted for the whig candidate for Governor, and will not vote for Clay, but for Birney their own candidate, this State is sure almost for Polk.

Indiana, voted in August. This was a whig State in 1840, by a majority of 13,000. At the late election the democrats carried the popular vote by about 2500. A whig loss of 15,000 and more.

Illinois, voted in August. This State the democrats have carried by an overwhelming vote, as if the people were outraged that such a man as Henry Clay should be thought of for President.

Missouri, voted in August. Here the democrats were divided into "hards" and "softs," and the whigs joined the disaffected party; but the democrats beat the field, by a majority of 7000.

Thus, fourteen States have voted since Mr. Clay was nominated last May, and in every one the whigs have lost. Now count their losses, viz:

They have lost, since the 1st day of July last, SIX ENTIRE STATES!

They have lost, in majorities, about ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND votes!!

They have lost, in popular votes, about TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT THOUSAND votes!!!

Put, then, these two things together—that Mr. Clay has been heretofore placed before the people and nominating conventions as a candidate for the Presidency, and has never yet even made a decent run; and since he has been a candidate this year his party are losing every where, by the *wholesale*. States, majorities, and popular votes. Why is this? is now the only question. We believe Mr. Clay's unpopularity arises from the dangerous public measures he advocates: a Bank for the wealthy, High Taxes for the manufacturing capitalists, and the Distribution of the Land money to buy up the States and speculators: measures which tend to combine and favor the wealthy capitalists and to oppress all other classes; measures which appeal to the sordid and meanest passions of man, and which would, if carried into practice, enable an ambitious President to secure his election by corrupting the press, the elections, and Congress. His unpopularity, too, arises frrm another source, which, for the honor of mankind, we fear is too true:

1. He has been charged with the monstrous fraud of electing Adams President, in 1824, by bribery and curruption.

2. With another monstrous fraud in effecting the compromise of the Tariff in 1833, so as to put it beyond the chance of raising the taxes after 1842, as he did do.

3. With the murder of Cilley; and he admits himself he did pen the challenge.

4. With telling a wilful, wicked falsehood, in saying he used efforts to arrest the parties so as to prevent the duel, when, as the friend of Graves, according to the code of honor, it would have been dishonorable on his part to do so; and he had before, in a letter to Mr. Wise, of February 18th, stated he could not do so because he was the friend of Mr. Graves.

5. With telling a wilful falsehood in his Raleigh speech, when he said he came to Raleigh *on social purposes* and *not on an electioneering errand*.

6. He has been charged with two perjuries—in taking his seat in the Senate when under age, and when Secretary of State challenging a Senator, Mr. Randolph.

7. He has always had the character of a man of revengeful temper, very licentious in his morals, and unscrupulous about means to gratify a grasping ambition.

He has always been thought a corrupt intriguer, and *too faced* in all his political opinions. He has been on all sides of the Texas question, of the Tariff, the Bank, Distribution, Masonry, and the Right of Instruction.

9. And, as a representative, he seems to despise the will or instructions of the people; for example, he made Adams President in 1824, against the vote of every man in Kentucky and the Legislature besides, and refused to vote to repeal the Bankrupt Law when instructed.

We could add many other charges which have been made against Mr. Clay, but if one tribe of these be true, and we believe they are, it is no wonder he is so hateful to the people.

The fact is, Mr. Clay's pretended popularity is all the froth and foam of noisy cities, speculators, politicians, presses, shows, processions, banners, borstings and pictures. He has no solid weight with the people, nor ought he to have; for, in the name of heaven, when we choose a President there ought to be no doubt of his honesty; and Mr. Clay has never been conted an honest man, nor a man of truth and sincerity.

From the N. Y. Sun.

OUR TRADE WITH MEXICO—OUR INTERESTS ON THE PACIFIC OCEAN.—THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Our caravan trade with Santa Fe, across the vast prairie desert—where barren solitudes are a natural and enduring barrier between the Anglo American and Mexico Spanish races—brings annually half a million of dollars, principally in specie, into the United States; and may under a sound policy, based on American principles, be rendered of ten fold value. To this fact, which is closely related to the Texan question, we have again and again called the attention of our northern manufacturers. With Texas it goes to England, or comes to us exclusively.—Hitherto the goods for which this large amount of gold and silver has been exchanged, have been almost wholly the production of our own manufacturers, though lately England and France have supplied a part of this market through Texas, just as Texas herself has abandoned our market, to become the direct customer of England.

If Texas remains independent—which means subject to European influence—or if we take possession of it, without paying a decent regard to the claims of Mexico, this profitable and increasing trade inevitably passes away from us, to enrich England.

If we sacrifice the friendship of Mexico, this loss though great, will be but a portion of the general disadvantage. With the confidence, goodwill and markets of Mexico in our favor, our looms ought and could cloth eight tenths of the Mexican population. Our fabrics are in request there, and if the U S. Congress would approach that of Mexico in a prudent and honorable manner, we could well nigh drive Europe from that market

We must have Texas. That is certain. We can spare no part of the domain of republicanism to the crowned heads of Europe. But it is cheaper to bargain than to fight. It would be wiser and more christian too, to pay a certain sum and get it fairly, and with the good wishes of all concerned, than expend twice or thrice the amount in taking it by force. The spirit of the age is against bloodshed. Without considering how differently it would balance our commercial accounts, if we hand over the supplying trade of Texas and Mexico to England—instead of enjoying it ourselves—or how far it would help to keep our merchant fleet trim and bright—those whose mental eye sight can reach beyond the present moment can see in the future, more startling and immeasurable results.

Mexico will soon hold the keys to the commerce of the Pacific ocean. In a few years the direct path to the richest marts of the Old World, to China, the Indies, the Oriental, and Pacific islands, and the budding trade of Eastern Africa, as well as our own Oregon territory, will run through Mexico. In her will rest the power to open or shut the gates of this short high-way to the United States.

While the nations of Europe are talking and coquetting with the project of the Panama canal, and are actually afraid to sever the isthmus and connect the two oceans, at an expense which our own city did not fear to expend for Croton water, Mexico has neither talked or coquetted, but went to work in earnest, and is now making a canal which will connect our own seas with the waters of the Pacific, and begin a new era in the history of commerce. When our timid yet imprudent statesmen, shall have entangled our relations with Mexico past all satisfactory adjustment, this consideration infinitely important as it is, will only begin to be thought of. But now in the proper season of preventive action, our warnings (for this is not the first,) will not be heard. The rivulet which they could easily turn to the use and glory of America is neglected; but when it turns to be a mighty river, bearing with full tide the wealth of the Pacific ocean to the marts of Europe, we will set about devising how to change the current. If that day comes—and our policy for the next six months will bring it near, or remove it forever—we can hardly expect England or France to desire that our merchandise may pass in a week through the Mexican canal, instead of plodding for three month longer its weary course around Cape Horn.

If those whose love of country extends something beyond an election bet, will glance on a map of North America at the southern shore of the Mexican Gulf, where it most nearly approaches the Pacific, they will observe, a few degrees west of Tobasco, the mouth of the River Hussacualco. It rises a short distance from the source of the Chimolapa, which empties into the Pacific. A canal now in progress, will soon connect the navigable courses of those rivers. Our ports are near, and this canal shortens by half our way to the East. Shall we serve Mexico and ourselves by using this commodious way, or shall we give up to England, and her Suez rail road, the choicest portion of that trade? That will depend upon the honesty of our statesmen. The next Congress will make or mar a great interest.

From the Baltimore Argus.

WORK, AND VICTORY IS OURS.

From every quarter we have the most cheering accounts of the prospects of the Democratic cause. The State elections that have just taken place show immense gains, and even in States alwas conceded to the Whigs the results have been as astonishing as gratifying to the Democrats, and give just ground to hope that, when extraneous circumstance are out of the way, and the contest is narrowed down to the pure patriotic Polk and the corrupt Embodyment Clay, even some of these heretofore strong Whig States will swell the proud triumph of "Young Hickory." In anothea column will be found a very interesting letter from an intelligent, far-seeing, close calculating gentleman, of Ohio, and also extracts of letters from Tennessee, Virgiuia, and Pennsylvania, which show victory in the distance, if we only organize and deserve it. It is worthy of our every exertion—let us do it—let us commence at once, even Maryland can do her portion, if our friends only exert themselves half as much as at the Gubernatoril election.

OHIO.—Extract of a letter from an intelligent gentleman at.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 18, 1844.

Our election is over and we are defeated for Governor by about 1000 votes, and this has been brought about by the division in our own party in Congressional and Legislative district. Our Governor has lost more than 200 votes by this divisions, and besides this a desperate effort was made to secure the abolition vote for Bartley, the whig candidate, and this effort has proved too successfuly.—There has been at least 12,000. The abolitionists expected to poll 15,000 votes for King, instead of 7,000; or local dissentions has defeated Tod by this small majority, And we have lost the Legislature by the same dessentions in our strong Legislative districts; for instance, is Tark Tod has 500 majority and a whig senator elected, the same to Wayne county, Tod's maj. 1000, and a whig senator and representatives elected. This is to be regretted, but ambitous men have brought about this result.

We have elected thirteen members to Congress, and the whigs eight. The defeat of Col. McNulty, in this district, been occasioned by *pipe-laying*, and by the abolitionists voting for Delano, who made abolition speeches throughout the district, and thereby procured their votes. This is shown by Tod's vote, McNulty only runs 175 votes behind Tod in the district is 594, and McNulty is defeated by 12 votes! Delano runs ahead of the whig Govenor about the strenght of the abolition vote in the district, Such means were never used to defeat C. J. McNulty.

These things will not operate against us at the Presidential contest. Local divisions are over, and we now united as one man on Polk and Dallas against Henry Clay. The private charcter of our local candidate have been most basely attacted, and these attacks have, through base men who have malicious lies, proved an injury to us; and men who have stood as the purest men in our city, have been the most industrious in circulating privately these slanders. But if they can defeat our candidate by these false attacks, what can, should and must be donea gaist Mr. Clay when the charges agaist him of maral character are made and proven to be true; should they not, will they not affect him. You will see one of the best fights on the part of the Democracy in Ohio you ever saw, and look out for a good accout. Yours, &c.

VINDIX.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Extract form a letter from Pennsylvania:

"Of one thing I can speak with confidence—the vote of Keystone State will be given to Polk and Dallas. Every county in the North promises to do better. 'Old Berks' will make her majority here 5,000."

VIRGINIA.—Extract from a letter from Virginia:

"As for Virginia, heed not the empty brags of our opponents. I never was so confident of our carrying her—and by from four to six thousand—as now. I have never taken such pains to collect the best information."

Extract of a letter, dated

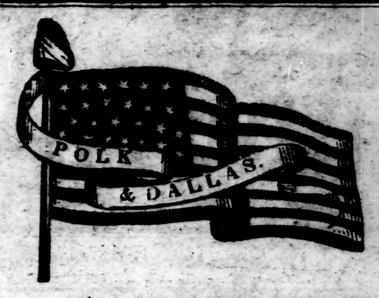
CLARKSVILLE, Tennessee,
October 6, 1842

Such enthusiasm has never before been witnessed in this part of the world. We have no doubt of success in Tennessee. I have met no democrat who had a doubt. In every county in each civil district, we hear of numerous changes to us, and rarely hear of one against us. In the procession of Monday last, at a barbacue, given at Dresden, I was assured by the most intelligent citizens, that there were over one hundred whigs who would now vote the democratic ticket. In a district in Obion, where the vote stood last year 36 for Polk, 33 for Jones, there is now but 1 vote for Clay. So we go; and if our majority falls below 5,000, I shall be greatly dissappointed.

A correspondent of the New York Republic, writing from Paris, under date of the 16th of September, says:

"The new American minister, Mr. *William R. King*, has lately taken possession of a splendid suite of apartments in the Faubourg St. Germain. He is a gentleman of liberal fortune and hospitable tastes, and will, doubtless, give cordial reception to his fellow-countrymen whom he may meet abroad. He is greatly esteemed by all who have come in contact with him. His first dinner in his new residence was given a few days since, when many of our distinguished citizens now in Paris were present. The host was all affability, and the entertainment *recherche* and profuse. The gussts were most agreeably impressed by the unexceptionable nature of both, and left highly gratified at the civilities kindly bestowed. A great number of Americans have visited Paris this summer; as many as forty at one time have been seen on the list at Marvie's Hotel, Rue de Rivoli.

"Dr. *Martin*, the secretary of legation, is in high favor with his countrymen. His amiable manners and remarkable intelligence both contribute to this result. The minister and his secretary were [illegible] royal family at the suburban mansion of the King, at Nueilly, a few evenings since, quite *en famille*. The King greatly delights to display his kindly sentiments towards America, and did so on this as on all occasions."



JEFFERSONIAN:

Charlotte, North-Carolina,
FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 1, 1844.

Democratic Republican Nomination
FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES K. POLK,

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GEORGE M. DALLAS,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

"The great popularparty is already rallied almost *en masse* around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under the ample folds: on that banner is inscribed FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT, and a STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*John C. Calhoun.*

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS.

1st District, THOMAS BRAGG,
2d do HENRY I. TOOLE,
3d do AB. W. VENABLE,
4th do GEORGE WHITFIELD,
5th do WILLIAM S. ASHE,
6th do DAVID REID,
7th do JOSEPH ALLISON,
8th do DANIEL W. COURTS,
9th do WILLIAM J. ALEXANDER,
10th do GEORGE BOWER,
11th do A. F. GASTON.

Election on Monday the 4th of November.

From the Globe.

"WE ARE WHERE WE ALWAYS HAVE BEEN!"

The federal motto, "We are where we always have been, and where we ever mean to be!" was borne in the whig procession yesterday; and an occurence in State street marked how it was understood and appreciated by the old federal leader. At various points of the march, men were stationed to give the order for cheering. When the banner with the above motto approached State street, the man who pitched the tune there, gave the word most audibly—"THREE CHEERS FOR THE OLD FEDERAL PARTY OF MASSACHUSETTS!"—and it was followed by the heartiest cheering of the whole movements—Boston Post of 1840.

"In declaring our hostility to the democratic party, we but proclaim that 'WE ARE WHERE WE ALWAYS HAVE BEEN!'"—Address of Richland Clay club, 1844.

Ay, it is well! The truth is told!
Ye are where ye have always been!—
Still with the tories, as of old,—
Still with the foes of freedom seen!
Degrading boast!—what patriots,
But with the glance of scorn is fraught?
What freeman's cheek but mantles high,
And burns indignant at the thought?

Where HAVE you been? In that dark day,
When war rag'd wildly through the land,
And wreck and rapine mark'd the way
Of England's mercenary land,
Whose cause did tune your heart's engage?—
Where were ye in that hour of fear?
Freemen! go look on history's page,
And read the damning answer there!

Where HAVE ye been? Ask him whose eye
Beamed brightly as he cross'd the sea,
Trusting to find beneath our sky,
A peaceful home and friendship free—
The injured ALIEN*—ask of him
Where ye have been and he will tell
A tale to cause the blush of shame
On every honest cheek to dwell.

Where HAVE ye been? Could he who dar'd
To plead in truth's undying cause—
Who dar'd to let his voice be heard
Despite an Adams's kingly laws—
Could MATTHEW LYON† answer back,
How like a thunderbolt would fall
His tale of federal wrong and rack
Heap'd on him in a dungeon's wall!

And will ye be with such, ye true,
Ye faithful sons of those brave sires
Who to their country's aid first flew—
First kindled freedom's altar-fires?—
Will ye not blush to be with those
Who left their country at her need—
Nay, even dar'd to help the foes
Who sought to crush her like a weed?

Will ye not scorn to be where they
Proclaim they "ever mean to be"—
Driving the friendless one away—
Stopping the voice of the free?
Ye have oft spurn'd them with disdain,
And on them set the traitor's seal;
Will ye not rise and strike again
ONE MORE BLOW FOR YOUR COUNTRY'S WEAL?

E. M. H.

*See the alien laws under John Adams's administration.
†Fined and imprisoned by John Adams. under his sedition act, for writing against him.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

By reference to our columns to day, it will be perceived that the Mecklenburg agricultural Society will hold its next Annual Fair in this place on the last Thursday in next month, (November.) We feel assured that the occasion will be a very interesting one, to every farmer, and to all who take pride [illegible] and the mechanic arts. There will, we understand, be a very large amount of blooded stock exhibited, as well as agricultural implements and articles of domestic manufacture—The list of premiums may be found in another column. We also learn that quite a number [illegible] farmers intend competing for the prizes [illegible] Cotton, Potatoes, Grasses, &c, &c. [illegible] also will have an address delivered on [illegible] and its kindred subjects, on the day of the [illegible] a distinguished gentleman of our County [illegible] on that day to see our people generally [illegible] aid by their approbation, at least, the efforts [illegible] who are laboring to infuse life-blood and [illegible] improvement into our languishing system [illegible] bandry. It is a cause in which every man [illegible] community, be he a farmer or not, has [illegible] an abiding interest. For, all will admit [illegible] the prosperity of the farmer, rests the [illegible] and success of every pursuit in the community. We are essentially an agricultural people—[illegible] emphatically our occupation. Ought we not [illegible] devote every energy to the improvment of [illegible] upon which our all depends? And has [illegible] ence shown that this can best be done [illegible] tions—by combining together the efforts [illegible] rience of all our farmers?

And, by the way, we would ask why is it that so few of the citizens of Charlotte have as yet joined this Society, and lent it their influence? Of the whole Society, but six reside in Charlotte. Do our townspeople feel no interest in this enterprize? Are they so bent on *immediate gains* that they are not willing to aid a society whose good influences in fertilizing and enriching the soil and increasing its productions, may be felt for centuries to come?—They stand much in their own light, and we hope at the annual meeting to see them come forward and help to push forward the noble objects of the Society.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The Mecklenburg Agricultural Society will hold its annual FAIR in the Town of Charlotte, on Thursday, the 23d day of November next. At a meeting of Society on the 29th instant, the following Committees were appointed to view articles exhibited, and adjudge premiums, to wit:

No 1, on Grain, Turnips, Grass, Potatoes.—Andrew Springs, John H. Caldwell, C. T. Alexander, Dr. J. W. Ross, and John Walker, Esqrs.

No 2, on Horses and Cattle.—Lewis Perkins, B. W. Alexander, Andrew Grier, Thomas Grier, and Thos. L. Hutchison, Esqrs.

No 3, on Hogs, Farming Implements, Silk, Fabricks.—Isaac S. Alexander, F. H. Maxwell, J. W. Hampton, Leroy Springs, and Robert McDowell.

It was resolved by Society, that persons exhibiting Stock for premiums, should accompany with a particular written account of the age, &c. of each animal.

An Executive Committee, consisting of Leroy Springs, J. W. Hampton, Dr. D. T. Caldwell, Dr. J. W. Ross, and Charles T. Alexander, was appointed to make arrangments for the exhibition, and to inform JAMES W. OSBORNE, Esq, that he had been elected to deliver an oration at the Annual Fair, and to invite his acceptance. [The Committee take pleasure in stating that they have waited upon Mr. Osborne, and that he has accepted the invitation.]

J. W. HAMPTON, Secretary.

October 30, 1844

WHO'LL BE ABSENT?

"*One more fire, boys, and the day is ours!*"—Next Monday is the election for President. Is there a Democrat who will not attend the polls and vote for POLK and DALLAS? We can say no more—Come up, Democrats! Henry Clay must and will be defeated.

INFAMOUS TYRANNY!

It is a disgrace to our national character, that the contemptible aristocracy of Rhode Island, the self-styled "law and order" federalists, should be permitted to reak their vengeance on THOMAS W. DORR, in the manner in which they are doing it. For an account of this infamous tyranny, we refer the reader to the articles on our first page. And what has been the offence of Gov. DORR? Simply an attempt to abolish, by the voice of the people, the old aristocratic charter granted by King Charles to the first settlers of Rhode Island, and substitute in its stead a Constitution, such alone as a free people ought to live under. For this he is confined in a prison with felons, and forced to toil in an ignominious manner, and deprived even of the solace of speaking to his aged father! Is it possible the people will submit to such an outrage in this land of liberty? Why, in corrupt Britain, Daniel O'Connell, who was convicted of treason, has been turned loose, after a short confinement—a confinement during which he had every comfort and was allowed at all times to see his family and friends. Shame! shame! upon our boasted liberty, that such things can be borne by the people. And let it be borne in mind, that Henry Clay and the whig party of the country approve this sentence and treatment of Gov. DORR, by the authorities of Rhode Island. Give them power, and we shall have the "reign of terror" established all over the Union, as it now is in Rhode Island.

☞ *Whistling to keep their spirits up.*"—This trite old maxim was never more fully verified than in the case of the whigs at this time. Their leading men have all backed out every where from their boasted offers. This shows they are afraid to back their own bragging with their money. They may beat us—*possibly* they may—but the leaders don't think they can. Therefore all their boasting is to keep their courage up—like the boy going through the woods of a dark night. Press onward, Democrats! the day is ours.

Murder.—We learn that [illegible] this County, was murdered in Cabarrus county, on the 20th instant, by a man named *Craton*. The deceased was killed by a blow on the head with a stick. *Craton* has not been taken as yet; but we hope justice will yet overtake him.

UGLY FACES

It is really frightful to behold the faces worn now-a-days by our real old blue-light Federalists. The consciousness of their approaching defeat seems to render them perfectly ferocious. As an instance of their ferocity: we happened in the Courthouse the other day, and there saw one of these "river moccasins," alias blue light federalists, gazing at a Democratic friend of ours with a ghastly glare that could be equalled only by the subtle serpent. Our friend stood it until he saw the head spread and the tongue dart forth, when he took to his heels and has not been in the Courthouse since to attend to his business! Oh, we wish these elections were over. It is well they did not come on during dog days.

THE VOTE OF VIRGINIA.

The whigs have the audacity (induced no doubt by desperation,) to claim the vote of Virginia for Clay! Gracious!! The Old Dominion—the birth-place of Washington, Jefferson and Madison, the old patriarchs of Republicanism, vote for Clay and Federalism! It is impossible. If Virginia votes for Clay next Monday, we will give up the Republic as lost, and that we will give up only with our last hope. Listen to what old "Father Ritchie" says of these whig boastings of their prospects in Virginia. He says:

"In September, the whigs lost Maine by 10,000 and immediately they began to crow over Virginia. Now they have lost Pennsylvania and Georgia, and they again raise a shout of victory over the Old Dominion. Last Saturday the modest editor of the Whig who *never* brags, thus pompously speaks:—'We know the State *better than* ANY man in it, and we promise that we expect to drub the Loco Focos!' What stuff! We have heard from every portion of Virginia, and were never more confidential of success. We shall not only 'drub,' but completely overwhelm the Federalists. The Whigs boasting on New York, of '40,000 whig majority!' is on a par with its arrogant claims upon Virginia. 'Brag' is the only game of Saturday's Whig—the wooden cannon, which scares no one when it is found out."

A good sign.—Mr. Tyler and all his true friends every where are straining every nerve for Polk and Dallas. This alone would insure us the victory!

Suicide.—We understand Mr. Moses W. Cuthbertson, of Union county, committed suicide about two weeks since, by hanging himself. We have heard no particular cause assigned for his committing the deed. He was a worthy, orderly citizen.

IF JAMES K. POLK IS ELECTED,

We shall preserve the Union.
We shall have Texas with out a war with England.
We shall save the South from a servile insurrection.
We shall reduce the Tariff taxes one-half.
We shall have a friend to the farmers and laboring classes, and the poor.
We shall thus revive trade, and give the surest protection to all our great National interests.
We shall put down the Abolitionists and save the Union.
We shall have a cheap government and low taxes.
We shall have a sound currency.
We shall preserve the Constitution as it is.
We shall then have all business flourishing.
We shall have an *honest man*.
We shall have a man who speaks the truth.
We shall have a man who neither gambles nor swears.
We shall have a man who is not a murderer.
We shall have a man who never committed perjury.
We shall have a man distinguished for good temper.
We shall have a man in the prime of manhood, who is able to do the public business.
We shall have a native born son of North Carolina.

IF HENRY CLAY IS ELECTED.

We shall have doubled taxes—the Tariff kept on.
We shall see Texas in the power of England.
We shall have insurrection and servile war, through the abolitionists aided by England.
We shall see the Union convulsed to the very centre.
We shall see the manufacturers and "lords of the Loom" flourishing, and the farmers and workingmen languishing and starving.
We shall see the price of labor and produce kept down.
We shall have a British Bank.
We shall have a public debt of two hundred millions.
We may have—what John Q. Adams threatens us with—*a foreign, a civil, a servile, and an Indian war.*
We shall have a dishonest man.
We shall have a man who does not respect the truth.
We shall have a man of bad passions and revengeful temper.
We shall have a man charged as the murderer of Silley.
We shall have a man charged with two perjuries.
We shall have a hard swearer and a gambler.
We shall have *the worst times ever known.*
We shall have an old man, in his 68th year, who is too infirm to do the public business.
Freemen of North Carolina, choose ye between James K. Polk and Henry Clay!

Raleigh Standard.

THE UNHOLY ALLIANCE.

People of North Carolina, mark what we tell you—there is a project in motion to betray you into the hands of England and the abolitionists. Henry Clay now sees that he cannot be elected without the abolition vote, and his instruments—Cassius M. Clay, Seward, Giddings and others—ARE NOW ACTIVELY ENGAGED AT THE NORTH IN BEGGING FOR THAT VOTE. We make the assertion, and defy proof to the contrary. Look at John Quincy Adams. What is he doing? He tells the young men of Boston to prepare for the ☞ great battle between liberty and slavery ☜ and he pronounces the proposition to annex Texas the signal for "A FOREIGN, A CIVIL, AN INDIAN, AND A SERVILE WAR!" Mark the language! *A foreign war*—England will fight us. *A civil war*—The Northern abolitionists, with Adams and Cassius M. Clay at their head, are to join England. *A servile war*—our slaves are to be incited to insurrection, and the knife is to gleam in our faces, and drink our blood. *An Indian war*—[illegible] by the Northern abolitionists and our slaves here, intends again to turn loose the Indians upon our frontiers, with the hope of accomplishing, even to our uttermost borders, the work of desolation which is to be commenced in the heart and vitals of the land!

Whigs of North Carolina—if indeed and in truth you be whigs—can you enter into this alliance? Will you vote for a man who *must* owe his election, if he succeeds at all, to the votes of abolitionists? Are you willing to shake hands with Adams and Giddings, and take to your bosoms those who are plotting against you a foreign, a civil, a servile, and an Indian war? Pause, we beseech you!

Raleigh Standard.

From the Georgia Constitutionalist.

We copy the following letters from the Dallas (Ala.) Gazette. The declaration made by Col. W. C. Preston, of what he heard Mr. Clay say about the future condition of slavery in the South, was stated in our city, on Thursday, the 3d of this month, by Mr. M. Duffie, at the whig barbecue. In our sketch of the speech of that gentleman, we said that Mr. McDuffie observed that Mr. Clay had declared to Colonel Preston, in 1827, 'that one design of the tariff and other measures which his party would pursue, was to gradually render our slaves of no value to us, and then we would free them ourselves!" It will be seen in the following letters, that Col. McCord heard, himself, Col. Preston repeat the declaration of Mr. Clay. Comment on this declaration of Mr. Clay is unnecessary with so intelligent a people as the people of Georgia.

CARLOWVILLE, Oct. 5, 1844.

To the Editor of the Dallas Gazette:

You will oblige me by publishing the enclosed copy of a letter which I have received from Col. Russell P. McCord, of Lowndes county. Would to God it was in the hands of every man, from the Patapsco to the Gulf of Mexico! It exhibits Mr. Clay in his true position, as a man, totally destitute of character.

But what shall we say of Colonel Preston? He believed, in the year 1831, that the great object of Mr. Clay, in forcing the protective policy upon the country, was to destroy the perpetuity of the southern States; he heard Mr. Clay make this declaration in Virginia; and now, with this foul and damning blot upon Mr. Clay, this man, William C. Preston, is using every art and effort to induce the honest planters of the South to commit the suicidal act of voting for Henry Clay. Shame! shame!

Read it, sir—publish it—spread it before the people. Let them see the statement, and let them hear the fact—the startling fact—that, in the year 1831 Henry Clay declared the great object of the tariff system to be to render their slaves no value-less, that if they did not run away from their masters, their masters would be glad to run away from them.

That Mr. Clay did make the declaration attributed to him by Col. Preston, there can be no doubt; and there is just as little doubt that Col. Preston will not deny the statement of Col. McCord.

With great respect, I am, &c.,
BERNARD A. REYNOLDS.

LOWNDES, Oct. 2, 1844.

DEAR SIR: The declaration which I heard Col. Preston make was to this effect: That at the White Sulphur Springs in Virginia, *Mr. Clay declared that it was true Congress could, by high duties on imports, make them so valueless, that if they did not run away from us, we should be glad to run away from them; and that that was the great object of the tariff system.*

This declaration was made by Col. Preston in the fall and winter, I think, of 1841, and Mr. Clay's remarks were made that summer. Col. Preston repeatedly made the declaration, publicly and privately. Col. Glifton of Dallas, Dr. Lawrence of this county, (whigs,) and Robert Rives and Reuben House, of this county, (democrats,) heard Colonel Preston make the same declaration—some of them, like myself, repeatedly. Yours truly,

R. P. McCORD.

B. A. REYNOLDS, Esq.

THE VOICE OF A PATRIARCH, AND A TRUE PATRIOT!

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Chesterfield, Va. from

"TENNESSEE, Sept. 29, 1844.

"I am 87 years of age—and, as your father has told you no doubt, I was a soldier during nearly the whole of the Revolutionary war—was with Jackson at New Orleans—and like the old Roman, bear my certificates on my breast. As in those days I fought for liberty, so now will I fight for the perpetuation of our free institutions—and I know of no more efficient service I can render to carry out the principles of the Constitution, than voting for Polk and Dallas.—I never yet voted for a Federalist and cannot now vote for Clay. I have seven boys, who will follow me to the polls. Your uncle, with five sons-in-law, will do the same. Tennessee is safe for her son.—I saw my old chief a few days ago—God bless him!—When he saw me he could hardly speak because of his emotions. May he live forever! We, out here, give Clay Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maryland, Delaware, Georgia, and North Carolina, certain, if they were to vote now—but as several weeks will elapse before the election, and he has been writing more letters, even *these* may go against him. Write to me about *my old State*, and especially old Goochland where I was born 87 years ago last June."

The pulse of the Coon still sinking.—We hear every day of changes to the democratic ranks. In Johnston, Franklin, Orange, Granville, and Wake, to say nothing of other sections, the people are flinging off the fetters of Clayism and rushing to the standard of Polk and Texas. *The unholy and dangerous coalition between Henry Clay and the Abolitionists* is opening the eyes of the people to a sense of the direful calamities which his election would pour like a stream of fire and hail upon the country; and HIS DEFEAT IS CERTAIN. He has been already thrice rejected by the people, and on the 4th day of this month his condemnation will be sealed forever.

☞ Several prominent whigs in Wake have already expressed strong fears as to the result. The intelligence from Maine, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Georgia, has fallen upon them with stunning power ☜—*Standard.*

The sparvined Racer.—When a horse runs over the course three times, and is distanced each time, why not withdraw him? Henry Clay has been running for the Presidency ever since 1824, and has been distanced every heat. In 1824 the Crawford Ticket and the Peoples' Ticket were run in this State; in 1828 Adams run, backed by Clay; and in 1832 Jackson and Barbour and Jackson and Van Buren and Clay and Sergeant were run. ☞ *Jackson beat Clay ten to one* ☜ Is it not time to withdraw him off the course, Coons, and put forward Gen. Scott in his stead.

Of all his races Henry Clay will, perhaps, have won but *one* up to the close of 1844. *That will be his race with Birney for the abolition vote.* Oh Coonery! Coonery!

From the Georgia Federal Union.

THE DYING COON.

AIR—"Araby's Daughter."

"Farewell to thee, land of the coon's ruthless slaughter"—
Thus warbled a coon who apostrophized Maine—
"You know that you haint done by us as you'd oughter,
And the way we once come it, we can't come again.

"I feel the sharp knife o'er my furry hide going;
I feel its sharp point in my very heart's core,
Good bye, my dear patrons, I feel that I'm going,
And shortly the coon will be heard of no more.

"Oh! give my respects to our darling old Harry;
Conjure him to give up his pistols and dice,
And then die with honor: one State we may carry—
But, sure as I'm dished, the 'embodiment' dies."

THE IMPUDENCE OF STEAM.

Over the billows and over the brine,
Over the waters to Palestine!
Am I awake, or do I dream?
Over the Ocean to Syria by steam!
My say is sooth by this right hand;
A steamer brave
Is on the wave,
Bound, positively, for the Holy Land!
GODFREY of Bulloigne, and thou,
RICHARD, lion hearted King,
Candidly informs us, now,
Did you ever?
No you never,
Could have fancied such a thing.
Never such vociferations
Enter'd your imaginations
As the ensuing——
'Ease her, stop her!'
'Any gentlemen for Joppa?'
''Mascus, 'Mascus?' 'Ticket, please, sir.'
'Tyre or Sidon?' 'Stop her, ease her!
'Jerusalem, 'lem, 'lem!—'Shur! Shur!'
'Do you go on to Egypt, Sir?'
'Captain, is this the land of Pharoah?'
'Now look alive there! Who's for Cairo?'
'Back her!' 'Stand clear, I say, old file!
'What gent, or lady's for the Nile,
'Or Pyramids?' 'Thebes! Thebes! Sir! steady!'
'Now, where's that party for Engedi?'
Pilgrims holy, Red Cross Knights,
Had ye e'er the least idea,
Even in your wildest flights,
Of a steam trip to Judea?
What next marvel Time will show,
It is difficult to say,
'Buss,' perchance to Jerico;
'Only sixpence all the way.'
Cabs in Solyma may ply,—
—'Tis not an unlikely tale,—
And from Dan the tourist hie
Unto Beersheba by 'rail.' [PUNCH.

THE SOUTH IN DANGER.

Never, perhaps, since the formation of our Government, was there a crisis of such deep, such vital interest to the South as the present one. Upon its determination, we honestly and sincerely believe, depends whether or not she shall become a tribute paying territory—a mere appanage of that geographical division of the Union which lies north of Mason & Dixon's line. The Federal party now contending for power, have pledged themselves, that if they are put in possession of the Government, they will fix upon the people of this country just such a system of taxation, as the east and north-east may choose to dictate to the Federal Legislature.—They stand pledged to carry out the principles of the Tariff act of '42, which in its operation collects out of the south and south-west—the vast agricultural division of the union where taxed articles find their principal consumption—the three-fourths of the funds necessary to defray the funds of the General Government. We say they stand irretrievably pledged to carry out the plundering system, which not only compels the South to pay more than her proper ratio into the Federal Treasury, but makes her also pay from 15 to 20 of every dollar she lays out on manufactured articles, into the pockets of the citizens of the North.

But what makes "the South in danger" still more, should she be so unfortunate as to witness the success of Federalism, is the fact that Henry Clay and his party stand pledged to abolish the veto power—that conservative clause in the Constitution, put there by the framers of that instrument, expressly on purpose to stand forever as a shield, and a bulwark to preserve the numerically weaker section from the interested aggressions of the stronger on the floors of Congress. If the leaders of that party are placed in power, and they act as they have promised, henceforth the South must crouch like a Spaniel at the doors of the Federal Government, and be content with the crumbs which her haughty masters of the North, may condescend to throw her. Should Henry Clay be elected nothing but the fall of the veto power and State Rights with it, can possibly be expected. And here let us ask the question of southern men—southern whigs—what can possibly infatuate them—what can dupe them into the support of a man who would crush beneath the weal of his ambition, the only feature in our Constitution to which we can look in the dark and gloomy vista of the future, to preserve us from the unholy and unrighteous attacks of the abolitionists, whom every man must see, are daily and hourly gaining strength. Depend upon it, Southern whigs, the day will come, in which, should you be successful now, you will repent in sack cloth and ashes, the part you played in working out that success.

But Democrats of the South, we turn to you, at present the whigs of North Carolina are too blended by party prejudice to expect anything from them—we call then upon you, we entreat you to lend every nerve. But a very few days now remain for work; but we entreat you to use them well. Remember the verdict to be rendered on the 4th of November, involves in it your dearest rights—your very existence as a free people. Remember, that should you now, through your listlessness and apathy, permit this verdict to go against you, you will not be able to soothe your future bitter regrets, by saying, "the sentinels on the watch towers didn't [illegible]"

From the Charleston Mercury.

"HEMP FOR TRAITORS."

In the late whig procession at Natchez, there was a banner for each State of the Union with a short motto after the name of the State. The motto for Louisiana was very appropriate, "we'll switch them"—and South Carolina was insulted by the following:

"SOUTH CAROLINA *Hemp for Traitors.*"

The whole course of federal legislation is such a sweeping insult to South Carolinians, that we care very little about the barking of the puppies of monopoly, and will therefore confess that there is an appropriateness in the above motto, of which the writers were perhaps not aware. As applied of late, and for a long time by the Bentons and Adamses, the name of *traitor* is a designation of honor, and we answer to it with pride—and *there is* hemp for us; but it is sent to us in the spirit of the *thief* but not of the *executioner*. For if it be true that the Legislator who prostitutes his trust to legislate the money of his fellow citizens into his own pocket is guilty of Larceny, Henry Clay is a thief, and the proofs of his guilt are now in Charleston.—There are some hundreds of bales of Tariff *protected* Kentucky Cotton Bagging now in the stores of a respectable Factorage House in our city, sent here to be sold in the name and on account of Mr. *Candidate* Clay—*Henry Clay.* He has *sent* the traitors *hemp* but it *is* not to *hang* but to *cheat* them.

Wedded Life.—I love to get unobserved into a corner and watch the bride in her white attire, and with her smiling face and her soft white eyes moving before me in their pride of life, weave a waking dream of her future happiness, and persuade myself that it will be true. I think how they will set upon the luxurious sofa as the twilight falls, and build gay hopes, and murmur in low tones the now unforbidden tenderness, and how thrillingly the allowed kiss and the beautiful endearments of wedded life, will make even the parting joyous, and how gladly they will come back from the crowd and empty mirth of the gay, to each others quiet company. I picture to myself that young creature, who blushes now, at his hesitating caress, listening eagerly for his footsteps as the night steals on, and wishing that he would come; and when he enters at last, and with an affection as undying as his pulse, folds her to his bosom. I can feel the very tide that goes flowing through the heart, and gaze with him on her graceful form as she moves about him for the kind offices of affection, soothing all his unquiet cares, and making him forget even himself in her young and unshadowed beauty. I go forward for years and see her luxuriant hair put soberly away from her brow, and her girlish graces ripened into dignity, and her bright loveliness chastened with the gentle meekness of maternal affection. Her husband looks on her with a proud eye, and shows the same fervent love and delicate attention which first won her, and fair children are growing up about them, and they go on, full of honor and untroubled years, are remembered when they die.—*Willis' Inklings of Adventure.*

AS THE TARIFF GOES UP THE PRICE OF PRODUCE GOES DOWN.

We call upon the people to mark the fact, that as the Tariff goes up the price of produce goes down. Since the passage of the Tariff law of 1842 *the price of cotton has been lower than it has been at any time since* 1830. It is stated, and can be proved, that the twelve crops preceding that of 1842 were *forty per cent higher* than the last two crops. These are facts, and with plain men one fact ought to be worth more than a thousand theories.

Under the present tariff every thing which the farmer has to sell is reduced in price, whilst every thing he purchases is advanced in price. Farmers of North Carolina, is not this so?

Remember at the ballot-box that James K. Polk is in favor of reducing these taxes upon the people and their produce, but that Henry Clay says he would regard any modification or alteration of the present tariff as a *great national calamity.*—Choose ye between high taxes and low prices for your produce, and low taxes and high prices for your produce.

The Pie-Bald Party.—Mr. Clay is in favour of the tariff of 1842, without modification. He is opposed to the immediate annexation of Texas. He is in favour of a national bank. He is for abolishing the veto which is the protection of the south against the usurpations of Congress. Gen. Thompson, who may be regarded as the head of the whig party in this Congressional district, is opposed to the annexation of Texas. He is opposed to a national bank, because he believes, as Clay once did, that it is unconstitutional. He says he is opposed to the tariff of 1842, and he holds his peace in his public speeches about the veto. He agrees to but a single one of Clay's leading principles, and that is on the Texas question. Yet he goes for Clay for the Presidency. Why, let our readers determine for themselves.

Pendleton Messenger

Executor's Sale.

WILL be sold at the late residence of Mrs. Lilly Conner, dec'd., on the 8th of November next, the following property, viz:

Horses,

Cattle, Sheep,

HOGS,

CORN, OATS,

WHEAT AND RYE,

A COTTON GIN AND

Threshing Machine,

A QUANTITY OF

Seed Cotton,

Farming Utensils,

and a number of other articles not necessary to mention. Terms made known on the day of sale.

All persons indebted to the above estate are requested to come forward and settle; and those having claims are requested to present them for settlement within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

RUFUS REID, Ex'r.

Oct. 29, 1844. 82.

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED.

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES' Gold Lever Watches, and Silver do.; Gold gards and fob chains and keys; brest-pins, finger rings, gold and Silver pencils, table and tea Spoons, warranted, fine pocket and pen Knives.—Low for cash.

T. TROTTER.

Charlotte, April 19 1844.

STOP THE *MURDERER.*

ON Thursday, October 24th, a man named JOHN CRATON, murdered Thomas F. Harrison, fracturing his skull with a stick in a most frightful manner. The deed was most outrageous, and he when last heard from appeared not to feel the least remorse. It is generally supposed that he has left the neighborhood, but in what direction remains, yet unknown.

He is about 5 feet 10 inches, or 6 feet high, square built, heavy made, red hair, (generally wears whiskers,) freckled face; he will weigh 175 or 180 pounds, and is about 37 or 8 years of age. His occupation is mining for Gold. A liberal reward will be given for his arprehension and confinement, and persons detecting him will also be entitled to the reward which the Governor of the State will no doubt offer for his apprehension, as soon as he is apprised of his escape.

JOHN K. HARRISON.

Cabarrus County, N. C., Oct. 1844.

Durham Cattle.

I WILL exhibit and expose to public sale to the best bidder, at the Fair and Stock show of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society, on the last Thursday in this month, in Charlotte,

3 or 4 Superior COWS,

AND

5 or 6 Durham CALVES,

equal to any thing of the kind in the Southern country. Certificates of Pedigree will be presented on the day of sale.

JOHN SPRINGS.

Nov. 1, 1844. 82 3t

Attention!

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

OF Cavalry attached to the 11th Brigade and 4th Division of North Carolina Militia, by this notice you are requested to attend at the House of W. F. Phifer in Cabarrus County, 7 miles west of Concord, on the road leading from Charlotte to Concord, on Friday the 8th of November next, for the purpose of holding an election for Brigadier-General, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of W. C. Means.

N. B.—There will be at the same time and place an election held for all the field officers of Cavalry.

By order.

JNO. W. POTTS, L. COL.

Oct. 13, 1844. 81-2w

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

At a meeting of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society, in Charlotte on the 9th March, 1844, it was resolved that an AGRICULTURAL FAIR should be given by said Society at its annual Meeting, on the last Thursday in November next;—when the following PREMIUMS will be offered:

For the best lot of *Corn*, grown on not less than one acre of land,	$5
For the best lot of *Wheat*, grown on not less than one acre of land,	5
For the greatest quantity of *Grass*, grown on not less than one acre of land,	5
For the greatest quantity (per cwt.) of *Cotton*, grown on not less than one acre of land,	5
For the best lot of *Turnips*, grown on not less than half an acre of land,	2 50
For the best *Colt* under one year old,	5
do do do do over one and under two years,	5
For the best *Yearling Bull Calf*,	2 50
For the best *Bull* two years old,	2 50
For the best *Yearling heifer Calf*,	2 50
For the best *Heifer* two year old,	2 50
For the best *Boar Pig* six months old,	2 50
For the best *Boar* two year old,	2 50
For the best *Sow Pig* six months old,	2 50
For the best *Sow* one year old,	2 50
For the best two-horse *Plow*,	2 00
For the best one-horse *Plow*,	1 00
For the best lot of ten yards *Domestic Silk Fabric*,	4 00
For the best lot of two pounds of *Domestic Sewing Silk*,	3 00
For the best lot of *Beets*, grown on one quarter of an acre of land,	2 50
For the best lot of five gallons of *Corn-stalk Molasses*,	2 00
For the greatest yield of *Irish Potatoes* on ¼ acre of land,	3 50
For the greatest yield of *Sweet do* on ¼ acre of land,	2 50
For the best *Corn Cultivator*,	2 00

By order of the Society.

J. W. HAMPTON,
Recording Secretary.

Agricultural Meeting.

THE Mecklenburg Agricultural Society, are requested to meet in Charlotte on Tuesday of November Court, at 11 o'clock, on business of importance. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested of all the members and others favorable to the cause. By order of the President.

Oct. 4 1844. 79.

DR. CHARLES J. FOX,

STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give careful attention to all cases confided to his skill. His office is No. 6, White Row of the Mansion House. His charges, as heretofore shall be moderate.

April 11 1843

William Hunter,

BOOK-BINDER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to say that he continues to carry on the BOOK-BINDING business in all its branches. He will be thankful for work in his line, and promises to execute all orders promptly and in a superior style. And as money is scarce, such articles of domestic produce as are generally consumed in a family, will be taken in payment for binding, at the market price. 39

December 9, 1843.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly dispatched at this Office.

POETRY.

From the Portland (Me.) Argus.

THE BURIAL OF THE COON.

Not a drum was heard nor a funeral note,
As his corpse to the hollow we hurried;
Not a Whiggey discharged a farewell shot
Oe'r the grave where poor Cooney was buried.

We buried him darkley at dead of night,
The Clay with corn-dodgers turning,
But the NINTH OF SEPTEMBER'S cursed light,
The Star in the east brightly burning.

No useless coffin enclosed his breast,
Nor in WOOL nor banner we bound him,
But he lay like a Cooney takeing his rest,
With his hairy cloak around him.

Few and short were the prayers we said,
For few of us prayers we could remember;
But we steadfastly gazed on the face of the dead,
And we bitterly thought of November.

We thought as we hallowed his narrow bed,
And smoothed down his lonely pillow,
That the Loco would, shouting dance o'er his head,
And we far away up salt river.

Lightly they'll talk of the spirit that's gone,
And o'er his cold ashes upbraid him,
But he'll never wake, if they let him sleep on,
In the grave where the whiggies have laid him.

But half of our heavy task was done,
When the clock told the hour for retiring,
And we heard by the distant randum gun,
The Loco was suddenly firing.

Sadly we laid him down by a stub,
From the field of his fame fresh and gory,
We carved not a line, we raised not a cob,
But left him alone in his glory.

UP WITH THE HICKORY.

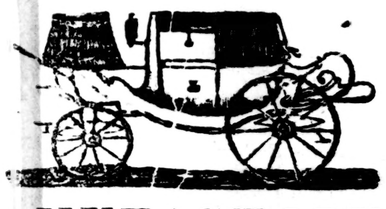
He set on the Hick'ry, the banner of victory,
Waving as it floats to Democracy's tune—
O'er mountains—o'er valleys—shout out "Polk and Dallas"—
Up with the Hickory—down with the Coon!

Don't be afraid boys—though Harry has made noise,
The Whig idol is only an image of CLAY:
And there's nothing surprisin' about Frelinghuysen
Polk and Dallas will just put them out of the way.

Let the Eagle unsoaring, hear every man roaring
At the top of his voice from dark midnight till noon,
"N Whig shall appal us—we'll have Polk and Dallas,
And use Hickory poles to belabour that Coon!"

"Encourage Home Industry."

Coach and Carriage



MANUFACTORY.

OVERMAN & TROTTER

TENDER their sincere thanks to the public for the liberal encouragement extended to them in their business heretofore, and beg leave to announce that they are now prepared to execute orders in their line in a style unsurpassed by any establishment in the South. They have on hand a number of vehicles of their own manufacture which they will sell on very accommodating terms, and warrant to do good service. They have

CARRIAGES,
Barouches,

Buggys, Sulkeys, Carry-Alls,

and every other vehicle used in this country, manufactured of the best materials and by experienced workmen. They ask those wishing such articles, to give them a call before sending elsewhere.

☞ Repairing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly on moderate terms.

Charlotte, Jan. 13, 1844. 43-F.

DR. CHARLES J. FOX,

STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give carfeul attention to all cases confided to his skill. His office is No. 6, White Row of the Mansion House. His charges, as heretofore shall be moderate.

April 1[illegible] 1843 [illegible]-F

Agricultural Meeting.

THE Mecklenburg Agricultural Society, are requested to meet in Charlotte on Tuesday of November Court at 11 o'clock, on business of importance. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested of all the members and others favorable to the cause. By order of the President.

Oct. 4 1844. 78.

MEDICAL

DR. D. T. CALDWELL having removed to Charlotte, respectfully offers his services in the practice of Medicine to those who may be disposed to extend to him their patronage. At present he occupies the shop formerly owned and occupied by Dr. McKen[illegible] nearly opposite the Mint. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithfull attention.

Charlotte, June 5, 1844. 64-F.

CHARLOTTE
Business Directory.

Taverns.—Charlotte Hotel, by Hampton & Alexander, one square south of the Courthouse; Mansion House, by H. T. Sloan, 2 doors south of the Courthouse; Carolina Inn, by J. B. Kerr, half a square north of the Courthouse.

Physicians.—Dr. Caldwell, office opposite Charlotte Hotel; Dr. T. Harris, opposite Mansion House; Dr. C. J. Fox, office No. 6, row of Mansion House; Drs. Happoldt & Taylor, office 1st door south of Wm. Carson's Store; Dr. A. Williams, office at his dwelling three squares south west of the courthouse

Lawyers.—Wm. J. Alexander, office two squares south of the Courthouse; James W. Osborne, office 2d door north of the Courthouse; Wm. R. Myers, office in Hutchison's buildings; F. H. M'Dowell, office adjoining Mr. Myers'; N. W. Alexander, office at the Mansion House; John F. Hoke, office in Hutchison's buildings.

Merchants.—R. C. Carson & Co., 2d door south of Courthouse; C. E. Moss & Co., 1st door north ocourthouse; Elms & Martin, 1st door north of courth house, on west side of main street; David Parks, 2d door north of Elms & Martin; Wm. Carson, half a square south of courthouse; H. B. Williams 1st door south of the courthouse; Brem & Alexander 2nd door north of the courthouse.

Jewellers and Silversmiths.—Samuel Lawing, opposite Carolina Inn; N. A. F. Brewer, Hutchison's buildings.

Tailors.—Alexander Graham, west wing Irwin's corner; A. Bethune, 2d door north of Charlotte Hotel.

Saddlers and Harnessmakers.—Robert Shaw, 1st door south of Mansion House; A. Montgomery, opposite Carolina Inn.

Carriagemakers.—Overman & Trotter, 2 squares north of the courthouse. They also keep up an extensive blacksmithing establishment.

Blacksmith.—Wm. F. Alexander, next door south of Overman & Trotter.

Auctioneer—William A. Todd.

Bookbinder—William Hunter.

Carpenters.—H. C. Owens; R. M. Sterling; Admiral N. Gray.

Boot and Shoemaker.—William Carlan.

Brickmason.—James Eagle.

Grocers.—R. H. Brawley, next door to Carolina Inn; John O'Farrell, next door to Charlotte Hotel

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff—T. N. Alexander, office in the courthouse

Superior Court Clerk—J. B. Kerr, office 1st door south of Carolina Inn.

County Court Clerk—C. T. Alexander Jr. office oining that of superior court clerk.

Coroner—Henry C. Owens.

State of North Carolina.

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Sessions, 1844.

Elizabeth McClelland } *vs.* Thos. H. McClelland, and others. } Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Francis G. Newell and Sarah his wife are not inhabitants of this State. Ordered by the court that publication be made in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian printed in Charlotte, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the said Francis G. Newell and Sarah his wife to be and appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County at the Court House in Concord on the 3d Monday in October next, to plead or answer to this petition, or the prayer of the Petitioner will be heard and judgment rendered accordingly.

Witness, *Kiah P. Harris*, Clerk of our said Court at Concord the 3d Monday in July, 1844, and the 69th year of our Independence.

KIAH P. HARRIS.

September 1844. 176-6w

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the estate of Dr. Stephen Fox deceased, are requested to come forward immediately and make settlement with the administrators or their notes or account will be found in the hands of an officer. Prompt attention to this will save cost.

C. T. ALEXANDER, } Exec'rs.
JOSEPH W. ROSS, }

May 27, 1844. 62-

Notice.

ALL persons holding receipt on Samuel C C. Harrison dec'd, as a constable of this county are hereby notified to come forward and produce their receipts, pay cost and lift their papers; they will be found in the hands of David Maxwell until the 1st day of September next, and after that time, please call on the subscriber.

F. H. MAXWELL.

Aug. 21, 1844. 75::3t.

TAILORING.

A. BETHUNE having received his Fall and Winter FASHIONS for the 1844-5, takes pleasuse in announcing to his friends and the public that he continues to carry on the Tailoring business, two doors north of the Charlotte Hotel where he will be gratified to to receive a call from such as may want his service. Of past favors he is not forgetful;—and, from the satisfaction which has been manifested with his efforts to please, he flatters himself that he is able to give general satisfaction.

October, 1844. 80--F.

MEDICAL.

DR. AVERY WILLIAMS, having permanently located himself in the Town of Charlotte, would respectfully offer his professional services to the citizens of the Town and vicinity.—From several years experience in the practice of his profession, he feels confident of giving perfect satisfaction. Letters of reference will be given to those who may require them. Dr. Williams may for the present be found at the Charlotte Hotel.

March 29, 1844.

Charlotte Drug Store.

JUST RECEIVED, the best assorte supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS SPICES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, VIALS, BOTTLES, SHOP FURNITURE, BRUSHES, SOAPS, CONFECTIONARY, PERFUMERY, &c. &c., ever offered in this place. Also, a great variety of Patent Medicines. Country Merchants, Pysicians, and other dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, as we are prepared to offer inducements to purchase for Cash, or to prompt dealers on the usual time.

☞ Orders from a distance will [illegible]

B. OATES.
Druggist.

May, 3, 1844. 59-F.

Rich New Fall
GOODS!

R. C. CARSON & CO.

ARE NOW RECEIVING AND OPENING THEIR FALL SUPPLY OF

NEW GOODS,

Comprising a Splendid Assortment of the richest and most fashionble *GOODS* they have ever opened, which, having been bought with great care, and at the lowest prices, they are preparded to offer *BARGAINS* to all who may favor them with a call.

The following comprises a part of their STOCK, viz:

Blue, Blue-black, Invisible Green and Steel-mixed } CLOTHS,
Cassimeres, Sattinets, and Kentucky Jeans,
Red, White and Green *FLANNELS*,
Rose, Negro and Saddle *BLANKETS*,
CALICOES of every style and price,
Black, Colored and Changeable *ALPACAS*, cheap,
An extensive assortment of *SHAWLS*, the handsomest ever offered in the market.
Rich Colorole[illegible] *SILKS*, new styles and beautiful patterns.
CASHMERE d'ECOSSE, a new article for Ladies Dresses.
Plain, Figured and Fancy *NETTS*,
Edgings, Laces and Insertings.
Rich new style Bonnet *RIBBONS*,
Ladies *FANCY CAPS*,

Ladies Straw and Tuscan BONNETS,

AND

Gentlemen's Fashionable

HATS,

Gentlemen's and Ladies'

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every description.

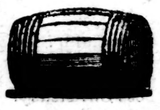
A VERY HEAVY STOCK OF

NEGRO SHOES,

to which they particularly invite the attention of those who wish to purchase by the quantity, as bargains will be given.

ALSO,

BAGGING, ROPING,



SUGAR, COFFEE, &C., &C

R. C. CARSON & CO.

Charlotte, Oct. 11, 1844. 79-5t

$10 Reward.

STOLEN

FROM the house of the subscriber, living in Union District, S. C., a strawberry-roan MARE, with white face and white legs, about 15 hands high. The said mare was seen going through Lincolnton, and professed to be owned by a man calling himself James Prior, alias Tom Sparrow, alias Brady, alias McGroth. He got acquainted with me as a countryman, and borrowed the above animal. In passing through Lincolnton, he carried a long handlee shovel on his shoulder—no doubt to pass himself off without notice. To detect the above thief, would confer a lasting favor upon the undersigned, as he is a very poor man with a large family depending upon him for support—and also the community at large to apprehend the above scoundrel so that he might be brought to justice, the above reward will be given for the detection and conviction of the thief, and five dollars for information where the mare can be obtained, and all reasonable expenses paid.

ROBT. SERVICE.

Union Dist., S. C, Sept. 10, 1844. 76-

House and Sign Painting

AND

PAPER HANGING.

JOHN W. RAINEY, having located himself permanently in Concord, N. C., tenders his services to the public in the above line of business. Having prepared himself with all the tools and materials necessary to the prosecution of his business, and having been for several years engaged at it, he hopes by unremitting attention to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

Ornamental, Sign, Flag, and House Painting, and Paper Hanging,

will be promptly executed in a superior style, and at moderate charges. Specimens of his work may be seen in any of the surrounding villages. He will attend to calls in any of the Counties of Mecklenburg, Union, Lincoln, Rowan, Iredell, Stanly, or Anson. Orders for signs will be thankfully received, and promptly and neatly executed and forwarded to order.

Concord, Feb. 28, 1844. 50—1y.

CHARLOTTE & LINCOLNTON

Stage Line.

THE undersigned informs the travelling public, that he runs a line of two-horse Stages regularly between Charlotte and Lincolnton, N. C., twice a week—leaving the former place on Tuesday and Friday morning of each week. His teams are good and his Stages comfortable, and every exertion will be made to accommodate passengers and make their travel comfortable and satisfactory in every respect.

Private conveyance will also be furnished to travellers from Lincoluton to any desired point, on very moderate terms. Apply to

ISAAC ERWIN.

Dec. 30, 1843. 41--F

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5 OR 600 Bushels of CORN wanted, for which the cash will be paid on delivery.

T. K. CURETON.

Cureton's Store. S. C., Oct. 15, 1844. 80-2t

JOB PRINTING

Neatly dispatched at this Office.

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5 OR 600 Bushels of corn to sell—50 cents cash by JOHN W. POTTS.

October 4, 1844. 78-

MEDICAL.

DRS. J. M. HAPPOLDT & M. B. TAYLOR having associaied in the Practice of Physic, tender their professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country.

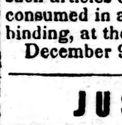
Their Office is kept in the one at present occupied by Dr. Happoldt, one door south of Mr. William Carson's Store, where they may be found when not professionally absent.

Cases requiring consultation shall receive the attention of both without additional charge.

May 3d, 1844. 59---F.

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED.



GENTLEMEN AND LADIES' Gold Lever Watches, and Silver do.; Gold gards and fob chains and keys; brest-pins, finger rings, gold and Silver pencils, table and tea Spoons, warranted, fine pocket and pen Knives.—Low for cash.

T. TROTTER.

Charlotte, April 19 1844.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers having lately received a new supply of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of a great variety, and, also, a good assortment of CAST IRON, *COOKING AND OTHER STOVES*; would respectfully invite all who may be disposed, to call and examine their Stock. They will take in exchange for any goods, or wares they keep, Feathers, Beeswax, old Copper, and Fur Skins. They are also prepared to furnish Stove pipes and Tin ware in any quantity that may be called for.

J. SUMNER, & Co.

October 16, 1844. 4w.

William Hunter,

BOOK-BINDER.

RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to say that he continues to carry on the BOOK-BINDING business in all its branches. He will be thankful for work in his line, and promises to execute all orders promptly, and in a superior style. And as money is scarce, such articles of domestic produce as are generally consumed in a family, will be taken in payment for binding, at the market price. 39-F

December 9, 1843.

JUST RECEIVED.

THE most valuable MEDICINES in the United States have just been received from the North, and are now offered, for the first time, to the citizens of this State. They consist of

THE BLACK (or Allebasi's) SALVE,
ALLEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS,
AND ALLEBASI'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

The SALVE is an invention of old Dr. Kittridge of Mass. It affects more cures, and in a greater variety of cases, than any other Medicine we ever knew. It is a certain cure for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Abscesses, Eruptions, Felons, Sore Throat, Quinsey, Leats, Punctures, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Rhematism chronic or inflammatory, Inflammations of every description, Swellings of every kind, Dropsy, Scarlet Fever, and swelled neck, &c. &c. In some of these complaints ALLEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS should be used. A pamphlet furnished by the Agents, will give full directions.

The PILLS possess many advantages over any other Pills in use; for while they are a thorough cathartic, mild in their operation, leaving the bowels in a strong, active, and healthy condition, they possess alterative virtues unsurpassed by any medicine we ever knew. They collect all the impurities of the system and discharge them from the body, cleansing the very fountain of life, and renovating the whole system. They cure immediately all complaints that have their oirgin in the stomach, such as Bilious and Scarlet Fevers, Cholic, Dyspepsy, Fever and Ague, Headache, Dizziness in the head, Jaundice, Worms, Costiveness, General Debility, Colds, Lung and Liver Complaints, &c. &c. For testimonials, get a pamphlet from the Agents—see directions in pamphlet.

THE PLASTERS, only 12½ cents, are warranted superior to any other Plasters in use. Improvements have been made in these Plasters which supply the defeat which judges notice in all others.—The immediate comfort and ultimate health they secure to those who use them, justify us in saying, buy these Plasters for all pains and weakness in the back, bowels, side, chest, loins, muscles, Chronic Rheumatism, Lung and Liver Complaints, coughs, colds, nervous affections, &c. &c. For certificates and particular directions, see pamphlet furnished by the Agents.

☞ Lyman W. Gilbert, No. 214 Fulton street, New York, wholesale dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. &c., is Proprietor of these Medicines. ☞ For sale by

NELSON P. LILES,	Lilesville, Anson Co.
KENDALL & STACY,	Wadesboro'.
ELI STEWART,	Coburn, Union Co.
B. OATES,	Charlotte, N. C.

May 3d, 1844. 59--F.

DR. D. JAYNE'S
FAMILY MEDICINES.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than five hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had twenty years experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

Names and prices of Dr. D. Jayne's Family Medicines, viz;

Jayne's Expectorant, per bottle,	$1 00
" Hair Tonic "	1 00
" Tonic Vermifuge "	0 50
" Carminative Balsam, large,	0 50
" " " small,	0 25
" Sanative Pills, per box,	0 25
" American Hair Dye,	0 50

All the above mentioned Medicines are prepared ONLY by Dr. D. Jayne, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia, P[illegible] and are recommended to the community as preparations worthy of their entire confidence, and is fully persuaded from past experience that they will be found eminently successful in removing those diseases for which they are severally recommended.

☞ASTONISHING!!!☜

AMONG THE THOUSAND MEDICINES advertised as "certain cure for pulmonary complaints," JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT stands alone. Its path to public confidence has been paved, not with puffs, but CURES, and the vouchers for its efficacy include an army of names which, for character and respectability, cannot be surpassed in this country. DR. JAYNE, being himself a Physician, does not profess to perform physical impossibilities; but he does assert, and he is borne out by well authenticated facts, that in all DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST, which are susceptible of cure without miraculous interference, his EXPECTORANT will restore the patient to health. No other medicine will remove mucus or pus from the throat so thoroughly as this. It effectually loosens the coagulated mass from the membrane which lines the trechea, and every cough the patient will bring up portions of the disengaged matter. IN ALL COMPLAINTS OF THE PULMONARY ORGANS, even where nature seems to be making no effort to throw off the disease, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT imparts vigor to the machinery of respiration, and enables them to disencumber themselves of the obstructions which had impeded their free operation. It has restored hundreds to perfect health, after their physicians had given them up as incurable, with CONSUMPTION. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Influenza, Bronchitis, Hooping Cough, Spitting Blood, in a word, all diseases of a PULMONARY nature yield to this preparation, if properly administered.

NO APOLOGY FOR WIGS.

Please to read without prejudice the following communication, which in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable shows, removes the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

SHAFTBURY, Bennington Co., Vt., Aug. 4, 1840.

Dr. Jayne: Dear Sir,—Being acquanted with some of those recommending your HAIR TONIC, to wit: Rev. C. C. Park, Rev. Dr. Babcock, and Rev. L. Fletcher, I purchased two bottles, with a view to make an experiment. I have been quite bald for about four years, and obliged to wear a wig. Indeed it is constitutional for my family to be bald in early life. I confess, I had but little confidence in the attempt, having been so long bald, and being near 46 years of age, and that part of my head destitute of hair exceedingly smooth. I however, commenced agreeable to your directions, and used one bottle faithfully, and with very little effect, but before I had used the second bottle, a very fine fuzzy hair became perceptible, which continued to grow, and now heving used the third bottle, I have had three cuttings performed, and the prospect is very flattering, that I shall again be blessed with a fine head of hair, ornamental as well as useful. I am extremely gratified with the prospect, and from observations made, many of my friends, and acquaintances, who have heretofore regarded the preparation as deceptive, and only a catch-penny concern, are now well satisfied that it is TRUTH—NO FICTION."

J. M. SAWYER,
Pastor of the Baptist Church Shaftbury, Vt.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM.

Is a certain, safe and effectual remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, or Looseness, Cholera Morbus, SUMMER COMPLAINT, Cholic, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, or Spitting up of Food after Eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessness and Inability to sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Hysterics, Cramp, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, Fretting and Crying of Infants, and for all BOWEL AFFECTIONS and NERVOUS DISEASES.

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant, and safe composition ever offered to the public for the cure of various derangements of the STOMACH and BOWELS, and the *only* article worthy of the least confidence for curing COLERA INFANTUM or SUMMER COMPLAINT; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it for without exception it is the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds, nay thousands, of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest testimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

The above Medicine is sold by B. OATES.

June, 1844. 62-

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, July Term, 1844.

A. Cress *vs.* Edwin Maxwell.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case, Edwin Maxwell, is not an inhabitant of this State: *It is therefore ordered*, that publication be made for six successive weeks, in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian" notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 4th October next, then and there to [illegible] or demur, or that judgment will be rendered against him.

Witness, *C. T. Alexander*, Clerk of our said Court, at Office the 4th Monday in July, A. D. 1844, and in the 68th year of American Independence.

C. T ALEXANDER, C. M. C. C.

Printer's fee $5,60.